

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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Document No. DFB-38254

27 Sept '54

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing
communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)*

1.27.11/11

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1954

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REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/17/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/30; 9/9, 10/54	REPORT MADE BY HERBERT D. CLOUGH, JR.
TITLE BORIS N. OLSHANSKY, aka			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VLADIMIR SOKOLOV, whose pen name is VLADIMIR DIMITRIYEVICH SAMARIN, Chekov Publishing Company, NYC, and GREGORY PETER KLIMOV, Chairman, Central Association of Post War Refugees from the Soviet Union, consider the subject a sincere anti-Soviet. State subject, because of poor financial status and weak character, may be susceptible to a Soviet approach. VLADIMIR RUDOLF-SHARBSINSKY, whose pen name is VLADIMIR IVANOVICH URASOV, reinterviewed and added subject visited NYC accompanied by American student approximately 9/2/54 to submit article to "Novoye Russkoye Slovo." RUDOLF also met subject in Washington, DC, 8/11/54, for short period of time. Subject appeared very nervous.

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DETAILS: VLADIMIR SOKOLOV, whose pen name is VLADIMIR DIMITRIYEVICH SAMARIN, employed by the Chekov Publishing Company, 387 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised that he first became acquainted with the subject in Munich, Germany in January, 1951 at a large anti-Communist conference, at which time the subject gave a short speech.

MR. SOKOLOV stated that he again met the subject in the United States and could recall meeting the subject for the first time at an anti-Communist meeting sponsored by the North American Section, Coordination Center of the Anti-Bolshevik Fight. SOKOLOV recalled that the subject also gave a short speech at this meeting.

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In addition to other meetings sponsored by the above-mentioned group, SOKOLOV recalled attending two lectures where the subject was the main speaker. At these lectures the subject gave an account of his own experiences in Russia. On one occasion the subject went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he gave an anti-Soviet lecture before old and new Russian immigrants. According to MR. SOKOLOV, throughout all the meetings, speeches and lectures at which the subject was in attendance he fostered anti-Communist sentiments and at no time deviated from these sentiments.

MR. SOKOLOV stated that OLSHANSKY visited New York on September 2, 1954 while attempting to submit an article to the Russian language newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo." OLSHANSKY was in New York for one night and indicated he was on his way from New York to stay with one of his students from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. MR. SOKOLOV did not recall where this student resided, however, he believed it was in a city or town north of New York City. MR. SOKOLOV advised that OLSHANSKY and he had lunch together during OLSHANSKY's visit to New York. The subject spoke of his poor financial condition, stated his children were sick and generally bemoaned his poor luck.

SOKOLOV recalled that OLSHANSKY mentioned attending a large meeting of Russian emigres which was held in Washington, D.C. approximately during the latter part of August, 1954. OLSHANSKY had advised that KLIMOV, the present president of the former Soviets' group, gave the main speech at this meeting and it was OLSHANSKY's opinion that KLIMOV's speech was not too good as it was lengthy and made the audience tired.

According to MR. SOKOLOV, both he and OLSHANSKY discussed Soviet and American foreign policies during the above-mentioned luncheon and both were in agreement that the Soviets seem very aggressive, and that the West is making mistakes by not being firm when the Russians are aggressive. He specifically recalled being in agreement in speaking against the French sabotage of the European Defense Commission.

MR. SOKOLOV stated that he trusts OLSHANSKY completely and that he considers him a sincere anti-Communist. He stated that he believes the subject is a

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sincere anti-Communist because throughout the lectures and meetings he attended with the subject there was absolutely no doubt in his mind from the speech contents that OLSHANSKY is anything but an anti-Communist. SOKOLOV stated that he himself is deeply anti-Communist. He stated that the Soviets send agents out of Russia with the aim of penetrating government departments or new emigree groups. The subject never tried either to get into the American Government and his attitude with the emigree groups was beyond reproach. SOKOLOV declared that he could not ignore the fact that the subject has a weak character and is in a desperate financial condition. Because of these conditions, MR. SOKOLOV believes it possible that should the Soviets be aware of OLSHANSKY's condition they may attempt to approach him to work for them. In this regard, MR. SOKOLOV firmly believes that OLSHANSKY would not accept any Soviet offer.

GREGORY PETER KLIMOV, Chairman of the Central Association of Post War Refugees from the Soviet Union, Swoboda-Verlag, Gaiglatrasse 25, Munich 2, West Germany, was interviewed in the offices of the American Committee for the Liberation from Bolshevism, 26 West 47th Street, New York City. MR. KLIMOV stated that he is presently in the United States for a two month period in connection with his work with the Central Association. KLIMOV advised that he has known the subject since 1950 as a member of the Central Association of Post War Refugees from the Soviet Union while in Munich. He recalled that OLSHANSKY was anti-Soviet, but did not have many chances to show it.

According to MR. KLIMOV, when the subject came to the United States he got the chance to write for the Russian language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," and he wrote many anti-Soviet articles. MR. KLIMOV advised that the subject never made any trouble within the Central Association or other emigree groups as a Soviet agent would. The articles which he wrote were always sane and did not go "off the deep end." MR. KLIMOV considered the subject always loyal in Germany to the anti-Soviet cause and considers the subject loyal in the United States to the anti-Soviet cause.

According to MR. KLIMOV, the subject has family trouble with his wife and his children. The subject is nervous and has many debts. KLIMOV advised that the subject

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has borrowed money from students who attend his classes at the Institute of Russian Languages at the Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He estimated that the subject presently owes close to \$3,000.00. He believed the subject may soon be fired from his job because of his indebtedness.

MR. KLIMOV advised that it is possible that the Soviets are aware of the subject's financial troubles. In the event this is true, the additional possibility arises that the Soviets could contact the subject, offer to pay his debts and request that he furnish the Russians with some innocent information. The Russians would secure his signature on this information and therefore have the tools of blackmail. KLIMOV advised that the subject is a coward and that he has a weak character. KLIMOV believed that since the subject OLSHANSKY is subject to pressure he would be susceptible to a Russian contact.

MR. KLIMOV advised that the subject has recently written a book entitled "We Come From The East," which is a sincere work with deep anti-Soviet feeling. It is not logical to MR. KLIMOV that the subject would be a Soviet agent and put the bottom of his heart into anti-Soviet writing such as "We Come From The East." MR. KLIMOV advised that he has read the subject's book and can state that nothing which could be considered pro-Soviet could be located in the subject's book.

VLADIMIR RUDOLF-SHARBINSKY, whose pen name is VLADIMIR IVANOVICH GRANOV, was reinterviewed by the writer on September 9, 1954 at the American Committee for the Liberation from Bolshevism offices at 26 West 47th Street, New York City. MR. RUDOLF stated that the subject called his wife on September 2, 1954 and requested to stay overnight at RUDOLF's home while he was in New York City, as he did not have enough money for a hotel room. RUDOLF believes OLSHANSKY was in New York to submit an article to the Russian language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo." RUDOLF believed that the subject accompanied a student of his to New York and later stayed with the student in his New Jersey or New York home. He stated that he did not personally speak to the subject at this time.

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RUDOLF declared that on August 11, 1954 he exchanged a few words with the subject while in Washington, D.C. RUDOLF was under the impression that OLSHANSKY was very nervous and OLSHANSKY indicated that he desired to speak to RUDOLF concerning something.

OLSHANSKY was very inquisitive about the open meeting and conference of the Russian language groups to be held in New York since OLSHANSKY was not invited. He stated that OLSHANSKY does not know exactly what will be discussed at the meeting or where and when it will be held. MR. RUDOLF declared that he was unable to converse for a long period of time with OLSHANSKY on August 11, 1954 as he, RUDOLF, was in a hurry and had business elsewhere.

It is noted that VLADIMIR SOKOLOV was interviewed on September 10, 1954 and that GREGORY KLIMOV was interviewed on September 9, 1954.

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